

THE NEWS OF LONDON

OPENING OF "THE QUEEN'S YEAR."

HER PERSONAL INTEREST IN RESTORING GO
FEELING WITH THE UNITED STATES--THE PRO

RETURN—"FUTURE" TRADING IN PRUSSIA—SIR HENRY IRVING'S ACCIDENT

(By Cable to The Tribune).
London, Jan. 2.—The year during which Queen's unexampled reign will be commemorated has not been authoritatively named. The list of precious metals has been exhausted on previous occasions and the word "jubilee" is longer available. "The Times" invents "diamond jubilee."

"Punch" makes a happier suggestion in her leading 1897 as "the Queen's year." That year opened with genuine Queen's weather, yesterday being as sunny, balmy and dry as Christmas day, was a relapse to-day into the worst fog of the season. The first fruits of the loyalty and good feeling with which the gracious sovereign's sixtieth year on the throne will be celebrated are tributes of the English press to her abilities and

Conspicuous among these tributes is the general recognition of the fact that the Queen personally interested herself during the last year in the restoration of good feeling between England and America, and that nothing will give keener satisfaction during the new festival year than the establishment of an international arbitration court. Among the last subjects on which the Prince Consort gave the Queen the benefit of his advice was the American Civil War, and it was wise counsel in the interest of the United States that the Queen's friendship for America has been maintained.

and her interest in the success of the arbitration experiment cannot be doubted.

Parliament will soon be in session, but legislative measures of real importance are promised. The Education bill will be modified and simplified and introduced mainly as a measure for voluntary schools. A joblot of measures dealing with labor conflicts, workmen's accidents and private bill legislation will also be provided. The time is not favorable for the adoption of great creative policies, and the present Ministers are hardly capable of devising such ordering them. The session will be occupied with small bills which do not involve complications over principles. The Unionist theory is that the country needs nothing so much as a long and long range period of Gladstone.

signs that any ambitious leader is thinking only on any subject or that the constituencies desire anything except such amusement as properly be had at political sideshows.

landlord platform and affectionately exchanged compliments with Lord Castletown and Lord Dunraven, and where Mr. Healy and Col. Sanderson have discovered strawberry marmalade on each other's shoulders. The proclamation of Lord Castletown as an Irish Washington was a drollery worthy of Gilbert and Sullivan. The serious argument for the revision of Irish taxes on the strength of the whiskey returns has been weighed and found wanting in Scotland. The headed mathematicians have been patting

head in Scotland for spirits is seven shillings more than in Ireland. The relief of Ireland any share of taxation contributed to the S. treasury is as unlikely as lightening the

a large increase of receipts over the estimate. If this is so, another surplus will be available this year. The expenses of the Dongola expedition must be met and new schemes of naval and military defence provided for. An English surplus is a little. Not a single penny is knocked off the estimate when the revenues are set

Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nobody ventured to suggest a large decrease in taxation as a practical method of celebrating the Queen's year.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes's triumphal progress Cape Town is ridiculed by his enemies as a political melodrama designed to affect the judgment in England on the eve of his an-

his responsibility for Jameson's raid. That is hardly just. Mr. Rhodes's enemies create a pathy for him by the virulence of their assault.

spontaneous and sincere, and there is no reason to believe that these have been artificially prepared in order to influence English opinion. Rhodes is recognized in South Africa as a colonial leader who has enlarged the Empire, is capable of carrying into execution comprehensive policies. Colonial admiration for him is genuine and not suppressed in consequence of the failure of Jameson's movement. Rhodes may succeed when he arrives in London in convincing the Parliamentary Committee that he tried to stop Jameson's column at the

away his knowledge of the conspiracy in earlier phases nor his responsibility for it. Rhodes, being a man of genuine force of

The Prussian Government has brought

of a law enacted in response to clamors of the Agricultural party for the prohibition of exports in futures in grain and other produce. The new regulations were gazetted only twenty hours before the act came into force, but the interval was long enough to enable the Exchange and other commercial bodies to

were closed on the ground that the new bill affected the personal honor of every member. The new bill has been dictated by the Agrarian party who, after suffering from low prices,

were prohibited from dealing in futures, imports would be diminished and the value of some products enhanced. Members of the

system of rules for conducting their business under the supervision of the Agrarian party settling and advertising prices. The exchangers have suspended business and demanded the

ers for a rise in prices is natural, it is impracticable to prohibit dealings in futures. Germany has a great grain trade with Russia and America, which is entirely dependent

The Conciliation act passed at the last session of Parliament has broken down in the division between Lord Penrhyn and the men employed in the coal mines.

offered its good offices in settling the quarrel this intervention has been resented. Lord
Rhyn has inclosed his quarries and virtually
ruled that his workmen have the trades-
right of combination. As the Conciliation is
a voluntary one, Mr. Ritchie cannot enforce
it in this instance. After a few failures of
sort, Parliament will be importuned by